

43-101-1

VENDERS wanted, to Sink Cossipit in rock. G. Reid,
372. Abattoir-road, Pyrmont.

TENDERS required for Stumping Concord Park.
 Apple A. F. Tyner, Bromington-street.
TENDERS for Laying out and building three houses.
 Nelson, builder, Wemyss-street, Stannmore.
TENDERS for Plastering three Houses—labour only.
 Nelson, builder, Wemyss-street, Stannmore.
TENDERS wanted for Plastering 2 Cottages: labour
 and material. Apply Reu-n-st., Elswick Estate, Peterham.
TENDERS for Building an Addition to Hotel.
 F. W. Taylor, Stannmore.
TO MASONS.—**TENDERS** for Foundations: labour
 only. J. C. Smith, near Peterham station.
TENDERS—**DRAIN PIPES**, Drain Pipes 3-6 inch
 (4-6 inch, 4 1/2-6 inch, 6-8 inch, 10-12 inch, 14-16 inch, 18-20 inch, 22-24 inch, 26-28 inch, 30-32 inch, 34-36 inch, 38-40 inch, 42-44 inch, 46-48 inch, 50-52 inch, 54-56 inch, 58-60 inch, 62-64 inch, 66-68 inch, 70-72 inch, 74-76 inch, 78-80 inch, 82-84 inch, 86-88 inch, 90-92 inch, 94-96 inch, 98-100 inch, 102-104 inch, 106-108 inch, 110-112 inch, 114-116 inch, 118-120 inch, 122-124 inch, 126-128 inch, 130-132 inch, 134-136 inch, 138-140 inch, 142-144 inch, 146-148 inch, 150-152 inch, 154-156 inch, 158-160 inch, 162-164 inch, 166-168 inch, 170-172 inch, 174-176 inch, 178-180 inch, 182-184 inch, 186-188 inch, 190-192 inch, 194-196 inch, 198-200 inch, 202-204 inch, 206-208 inch, 210-212 inch, 214-216 inch, 218-220 inch, 222-224 inch, 226-228 inch, 230-232 inch, 234-236 inch, 238-240 inch, 242-244 inch, 246-248 inch, 250-252 inch, 254-256 inch, 258-260 inch, 262-264 inch, 266-268 inch, 270-272 inch, 274-276 inch, 278-280 inch, 282-284 inch, 286-288 inch, 290-292 inch, 294-296 inch, 298-300 inch, 302-304 inch, 306-308 inch, 310-312 inch, 314-316 inch, 318-320 inch, 322-324 inch, 326-328 inch, 330-332 inch, 334-336 inch, 338-340 inch, 342-344 inch, 346-348 inch, 350-352 inch, 354-356 inch, 358-360 inch, 362-364 inch, 366-368 inch, 370-372 inch, 374-376 inch, 378-380 inch, 382-384 inch, 386-388 inch, 390-392 inch, 394-396 inch, 398-400 inch, 402-404 inch, 406-408 inch, 410-412 inch, 414-416 inch, 418-420 inch, 422-424 inch, 426-428 inch, 430-432 inch, 434-436 inch, 438-440 inch, 442-444 inch, 446-448 inch, 450-452 inch, 454-456 inch, 458-460 inch, 462-464 inch, 466-468 inch, 470-472 inch, 474-476 inch, 478-480 inch, 482-484 inch, 486-488 inch, 490-492 inch, 494-496 inch, 498-500 inch, 502-504 inch, 506-508 inch, 510-512 inch, 514-516 inch, 518-520 inch, 522-524 inch, 526-528 inch, 530-532 inch, 534-536 inch, 538-540 inch, 542-544 inch, 546-548 inch, 550-552 inch, 554-556 inch, 558-560 inch, 562-564 inch, 566-568 inch, 570-572 inch, 574-576 inch, 578-580 inch, 582-584 inch, 586-588 inch, 590-592 inch, 594-596 inch, 598-600 inch, 602-604 inch, 606-608 inch, 610-612 inch, 614-616 inch, 618-620 inch, 622-624 inch, 626-628 inch, 630-632 inch, 634-636 inch, 638-640 inch, 642-644 inch, 646-648 inch, 650-652 inch, 654-656 inch, 658-660 inch, 662-664 inch, 666-668 inch, 670-672 inch, 674-676 inch, 678-680 inch, 682-684 inch, 686-688 inch, 690-692 inch, 694-696 inch, 698-700 inch, 702-704 inch, 706-708 inch, 710-712 inch, 714-716 inch, 718-720 inch, 722-724 inch, 726-728 inch, 730-732 inch, 734-736 inch, 738-740 inch, 742-744 inch, 746-748 inch, 750-752 inch, 754-756 inch, 758-760 inch, 762-764 inch, 766-768 inch, 770-772 inch, 774-776 inch, 778-780 inch, 782-784 inch, 786-788 inch, 790-792 inch, 794-796 inch, 798-800 inch, 802-804 inch, 806-808 inch, 810-812 inch, 814-816 inch, 818-820 inch, 822-824 inch, 826-828 inch, 830-832 inch, 834-836 inch, 838-840 inch, 842-844 inch, 846-848 inch, 850-852 inch, 854-856 inch, 858-860 inch, 862-864 inch, 866-868 inch, 870-872 inch, 874-876 inch, 878-880 inch, 882-884 inch, 886-888 inch, 890-892 inch, 894-896 inch, 898-900 inch, 902-904 inch, 906-908 inch, 910-912 inch, 914-916 inch, 918-920 inch, 922-924 inch, 926-928 inch, 930-932 inch, 934-936 inch, 938-940 inch, 942-944 inch, 946-948 inch, 950-952 inch, 954-956 inch, 958-960 inch, 962-964 inch, 966-968 inch, 970-972 inch, 974-976 inch, 978-980 inch, 982-984 inch, 986-988 inch, 990-992 inch, 994-996 inch, 998-1000 inch, 1002-1004 inch, 1006-1008 inch, 1010-1012 inch, 1014-1016 inch, 1018-1020 inch, 1022-1024 inch, 1026-1028 inch, 1030-1032 inch, 1034-1036 inch, 1038-1040 inch, 1042-1044 inch, 1046-1048 inch, 1050-1052 inch, 1054-1056 inch, 1058-1060 inch, 1062-1064 inch, 1066-1068 inch, 1070-1072 inch, 1074-1076 inch, 1078-1080 inch, 1082-1084 inch, 1086-1088 inch, 1090-1092 inch, 1094-1096 inch, 1098-1100 inch, 1102-1104 inch, 1106-1108 inch, 1110-1112 inch, 1114-1116 inch, 1118-1120 inch, 1122-1124 inch, 1126-1128 inch, 1130-1132 inch, 1134-1136 inch, 1138-1140 inch, 1142-1144 inch, 1146-1148 inch, 1150-1152 inch, 1154-1156 inch, 1158-1160 inch, 1162-1164 inch, 1166-1168 inch, 1170-1172 inch, 1174-1176 inch, 1178-1180 inch, 1182-1184 inch, 1186-1188 inch, 1190-1192 inch, 1194-1196 inch, 1198-1200 inch, 1202-1204 inch, 1206-1208 inch, 1210-1212 inch, 1214-1216 inch, 1218-1220 inch, 1222-1224 inch, 1226-1228 inch, 1230-1232 inch, 1234-1236 inch, 1238-1240 inch, 1242-1244 inch, 1246-1248 inch, 1250-1252 inch, 1254-1256 inch, 1258-1260 inch, 1262-1264 inch, 1266-1268 inch, 1270-1272 inch, 1274-1276 inch, 1278-1280 inch, 1282-1284 inch, 1286-1288 inch, 1290-1292 inch, 1294-1296 inch, 1298-1300 inch, 1302-1304 inch, 1306-1308 inch, 1310-1312 inch, 1314-1316 inch, 1318-1320 inch, 1322-1324 inch, 1326-1328 inch, 1330-1332 inch, 1334-1336 inch, 1338-1340 inch, 1342-1344 inch, 1346-1348 inch, 1350-1352 inch, 1354-1356 inch, 1358-1360 inch, 1362-1364 inch, 1366-1368 inch, 1370-1372 inch, 1374-1376 inch, 1378-1380 inch, 1382-1384 inch, 1386-1388 inch, 1390-1392 inch, 1394-1396 inch, 1398-1400 inch, 1402-1404 inch, 1406-1408 inch, 1410-1412 inch, 1414-1416 inch, 1418-1420 inch, 1422-1424 inch, 1426-1428 inch, 1430-1432 inch, 1434-1436 inch, 1438-1440 inch, 1442-1444 inch, 1446-1448 inch, 1450-1452 inch, 1454-1456 inch, 1458-1460 inch, 14

[illegible]

Police Warehouseman's member of the firm of Messrs. Marshall, Holmston, and James Macdonald, of Springfield, Illinois, and of the firm of Messrs. Marshall, Holmston, and James Macdonald, of Springfield, Illinois, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said firm of Messrs. Marshall, Holmston, and James Macdonald, and further, that the said indenture was duly executed by the said James Macdonald, and the said firm of Messrs. Marshall, Holmston, and James Macdonald, according to the Act of the General Assembly of New South Wales (34 Victoria, No. 8), in relation to the said indenture, and now acting as Inspector and Receiver of the Office of Management of the said firm of Messrs. Marshall, Holmston, and James Macdonald, and Notaries Public, 145, 146, 147, King-street, Sydney, dated this sixth day of April, 1882.

JOHN LINDER NICHOLLS,
 MARIA LOTUISA NICHOLLS,
 JOHN BEVERIDGE.

Witness to the signature of James Louis Nichols-P.
 WITNESSES, J.P.
 Witness to the signature of Maria Louisa Nichols-P.
 WITNESSES, J.P.
 Witnesses to the signatures of John Beveridge and James Mc-
 Nald - E. L. MONTGOMERY, J.P.
 Witness to the signature of Donald Robertson-Joey Latta,
 WITNESSES, J.P.

**SYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN,
 RANDWICK.**

The Superintendent acknowledges, with thanks, receipt of
 twenty-five (75) boxes of Buns, on Good Friday, from the
 WRIGHT, No. 1, 188, Victoria Road, and that the culture is
 in excellent condition. B. A. THOMAS, Asst. Secy.

BULLETIN LIBEL COSTS

subscriptions will be received by any member of the Committee, Treasurer (Mr. G. R. Dibbs), or the Secretaries, and any pending subscriptions shall be signed by the Treasurer.

G. H. REID
D. O'CONNOR
F. R. BOLDSWORTH

Has. Sec.

TO MR. JACOB.—If you do not proceed with your work, according to agreement with me, within one day of this date, I shall finish the same at your risk and expense.

HENRY JOHNSON, Builder.

Ortho.

April 11, 1893.

NOTICE.—If Mr. FRANK DEVLIN

112, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, does not at once go off and finish his contract plastering Mr. Allen's house, I shall notice, I shall finish some of his work and expense.

WILLIAM HARDY.
 Hereford-street, Penton Lodge.

NOTICE.—If Mr. HENRY AINSWORTH, Plasterer, 156, Cleveland-street, Durlington, does not at once finish his contract of Messrs. Jones Brothers' store, Chancery-lane, Sydney, I shall finish some of his work and expense.

WILLIAM HARDY.
 Hereford-street, Penton Lodge.

O T I C E

Messrs. JERRIES, bricklayers, of Pyramont, do not at once finish their contract of plastering Mr. Allen's house, I shall notice, I shall finish some of his work and expense.

NOTICE.—If W. BURGESS, Carpenter, does not come and finish his contract of Mrs. Pearson's house, in England, Darlington, it will be done at his risk.

LICENSING ACT OF 1868.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A PUBLICAN'S LICENSE.

Mrs. SUSAN AGNES CLUNE, of West Dotsey, Widow, do hereby give NOTICE that I desire to obtain, and will at the expiration of the term of years therein expressed, a license of April instant apply for, a certificate authorizing the sale

Publican's License for a house situate at the junction of the
 the Key Point and (Mannan's) Forest Roads, containing four sleeping
 rooms and three sitting rooms, callenders of which are desired for
 of the family. Dated the 4th day of April, 1882.

S. A. CLUNE.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL
 BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

ANDREA and Gentlemen, a resolution of the Directors
 is respectfully owing to Mr. Walter Lam's departure has
 shortly. I beg to inform you that I shall offer myself as
 IN CANDIDATE for the vacant seat, and solicit the favour of your
 vote.

ALFRED LAM.

TRADE PROTECTIVE INSTITUTE, Temple Court,
 King-street, Sydney.

BE PROPRIETARY FEEL IT NECESSARY TO INFORM THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC OF THE ABOVE-NAMED INCIDENT HAS NO CONNECTION OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER WITH ANY OTHER SO-CALLED TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE ANYWHERE.

Correspondents are specially requested to use the name of the firm in addressing letters, &c.

BREITENBACH BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS,
100 South Walker for Bradstreet's, New York
and Stables and Co, London.

TIL DESPANDUM QUATRE MINING CO.
No Liability, Possum Power, Tuzora, N.E.W. - NOTICE
Shares in the above-named Company (numbered from 1 to 1000 inclusive), upon which the third Call of \$2.00 per share has been received, are for sale by public auction, by WILLIAM TAYLOR (late Stubble and Taylor), 81, Collins-street West.

bourne, on THURSDAY, 27th April, at noon, unless this notice be dispensed with, as follows:—
 1. A C. MACDONALD, Manager.
PUBLIC NOTICE
DIAMOND DRILLS.
 All persons are cautioned against the manufacture of Diamond Drills, or of portions thereof, without the sanction of the AUSTRALIAN DIAMOND ROCK DRILL CO., Limited.
 This Company, having secured the sole patents in New South Wales and neighbouring colonies for Diamond Drills, are prepared to enter into Contracts for boring to any depth down to 500 feet, and can be required their Works Manager, Mr. W. S. Henderson, of the above-named Company, to be present at all public meetings, and answer to localities requiring borings, and furnish estimates in writing.

WM. ED. WILSON, Secretary.
R. TOWNS AND CO., Agents.
DIAMOND DRILLS.
 We are undersigned are sole Agents in the colonies for the **Austrian**
 Diamond Rock Drill Company, and are prepared to execute
 orders for Machines or Diamonds.
R. TOWNS AND CO.,
 353, George-street.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 TO CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS,
 WORKERS, AND OTHERS.
 We are undersigned the Sole Agents in New South Wales for
 the **W. & A. Gilbey & Co., Ltd.,** of London, **Importers for Sale**

COPPER ORES purchased, delivered at the Company's
Smelting Works, Lithgow.

Information apply to **W. J. WERTON**,
A. Spring-street.
L. HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
WOOL BROKERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SAVING YARDS—Hendy.
OFFICES—New Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Produce or stock consigned
as.
JAMES MOIR AND CO.
Sole, Station and General
Commission Agents.

M^{rs}. Margaret-street, Sydney.
 Liberal advances made on STATIONS and STOCK;
 on WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, and all COLONIAL PRODUCE
 consigned to them for sale or shipment.
 ADVANCES made on Wool, Metals, and other Colon-
 ial Produce for Sale here, in London, or elsewhere. Credit
 granted for purchase of goods, and interest advanced on bills
 payable here, through our London Agents, Messrs. GILCHRIST
 & CO., & East India House, Leadenhall-street.
 GILCHRIST, WATT, & CO.
 Lloyd's Agency.
 THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on
 WOOL or other PRODUCE consigned to their London
 Agents,
 YOUNG and LANE.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Largest stock
advances made by the undersigned on wool and other
placed in their hands for sale—on commission, or for consign-
ment. Dealers, Duns Crox, and Co., their London firm. Advances
made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKBURN, AND CO.
Glasgow, Exchange-buildings, High-street (next Messrs W.
Hill and Co.'s), Sydney.

M Y P A R K E

This grand Property is subdivided into
LARGE BLOCKS
from 5 ACRES to 50 ACRES.

adjoins the Fleurs Estate, about 7 miles from Liverpool

Day of Sale, MONDAY, APRIL 17,
at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, First-class.
NOTE THE TERMS:—2 per cent deposit. Balance by 1
monthly instalments, WITHOUT INTEREST.
LITHOS. now ready. **RICHARDSON and WRENCH**
THE NEW BOOKS, containing Revised Price Lists
are now ready:—
Comd'g. Freeman, N. Y. & Co.

u/nla.news-page1421

Special Advertisements.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN INV

Third issue of 5000 shares.

In another column we give an analysis of the imports and exports arranged under the three heads of food and drink, raw materials, and manufactures. It is not easy to determine what articles ought to be considered as raw materials or manufactures, but in our analysis we have followed the classification commonly adopted in countries where this threefold distinction of products into food and drink, raw materials, and manufactures prevails, and especially France. The classification of merchandise in that country is the most scientific extant, and France should have the credit of that, whatever may be said of her fiscal policy in general. The value of the imports of food and drink into this colony last year was £13,127,191, of raw materials, £1,051,641 ;

TO LEND.—THE TRUSTEES
 of the Bank are prepared to lend Money

and of manufactures, £11,630,491. Similarly the exports can be divided into food and drink, £2,027,030; raw materials, £10,531,387; manufactures, £1,847,438, and coin, £1,643,442. In the official returns coin is entered as a manufacture simply because the mint turns the gold into sovereigns, which are sent to London as a part of the export of manufactures. The gold is not exported as such, but as the gold sovereign. The gold is

Establishment in the City where fully executed and individual sub

There is no room for doubt that it was understood in the more precise and accurate sense of tillage or husbandry. The general hope or expectation was that the Act would enable the poor man to take up his small patch of land, settle down upon it, and cultivate it. The provisions of the Act limiting the area of each conditional purchase pointed the same

2D IRON Merchants, George-st., no
A. BENDOW 20, College street

the Bathurst &c. Co. will Resume the management of the Custom-house authorities as "produce and manufacture of the colony," although the gold was won from the mines of the colony during the year was valued at only £500,000. Of other minerals exported the values were: Tin, £80,040; Copper, £190,202; and coal, £117,530. A large portion of the tin and copper was made up of re-exports, from which the only gain to the colony would be in the expansion of its shipping. The tin imported in ore or ingots was valued at £142,115, and the copper at £177,963, and that leaves the net exports at £568,705 for tin and £132,589 for copper, presumably the produce of the colony for the year. In the order of value for our exports tin occupies the

L-STREET, WAVERLEY.—
209 yards from tram line. 244 feet 1

first place, gold the second, coal the third, and copper the fourth. A country possessing such a variety of resources ought to be prosperous, and last year was in many respects the most prosperous in the history of New South Wales, notwithstanding the severe drought which prevailed in many parts of the colony.

The wool-clip of the year reported by the Commonwealth was 1,000,000 bales.

agricultural progress as one and the same thing, because then he can say—"I granted that all this land has been sold. See how our cattle and sheep have increased. How, then, can the Act have been a failure?"

If the sale of the land had been followed by a proportionate increase of agriculture, properly so called, the cotton of the Act might have convinced the farmer.

**BIRKENHEAD
MANLY**

It is put down at a weight of 139,001,500lb., and a value of £7,149,787, which is much less than the weight and value reported for the previous year. Yet the MINISTER FOR MINES, who is in charge of the Commission

the Company will sell their property as stated in form available, the Co.

By the Branch of the Lands Office reported the season's clip as averaging 5lbs. 5ozs. in his speech at Inverell, and he also said the number of sheep had risen to forty millions, which is one-seventh more than the number reported for 1880. The difference between the estimated clip and the actual clip now reported by the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS is at the same impression without committing himself to the actual statement? Our pastoral progress (which he wishes people to regard as agricultural progress) has been achieved in spite of free selection, not as the result of it. No lease is enabled to keep more sheep upon his run because it is liable from land-office day to land-office day to be made.

DIET OF INFANTS, by G.

T. HANKINS,
 lost free in the
 KELBY.

AY. AFTER
 AND RAYKIN,
 in April.
 AND WATKIN.
 South, Pres-

least 2,000,000 sterling. If the drought
 colony as heavy a loss,
 necessities could not effectively leave
 the need for some scheme of water conservation
 for the great plains of the interior. Alto-
 gether the raw materials exported last year
 exceeded in value the raw materials imported
 £8,879,746, and the manufactured articles
 imported exceed in value the manufactured

who has been obliged to spend his
 money, and go into debt, to buy out
 selectors, or peacocks his run for
 the purpose of warding off selection,
 is placed thereby in a better position to prosecute
 his legitimate pastoral enterprise than
 that which he would have held if he had re-
 tained command of the capital so sunk, and

SATURDAY, 15th APRIL,

AT 2 P.M.
 REITS.
 declared value of the exports the difference in the price of wool between the quotations in London and Sydney, and it will be found that the raw materials exported exceed in value the manufactures imported, and leave a large margin of profit to colonial producers. About three-fourths of that profit have been invested in now land and have run under a secure tenure. The general tendency of free selection has been to retard the progress of agriculture by diverting capital that might otherwise have been invested in it to unproductive purposes. It is, therefore, a waste of time to persuade people to regard our pastoral progress as agricultural progress, because, great as it has been, it is less than it would have been under free selection.

ON THE GROUND,
at 2 p.m.

The total Customs revenue for 1881 received from duties, royalty on opium, pilotage, harbour and light dues, harbour dues, mineral dues, tax on Chinese immigrants and tonnage dues was £1,408,028. All these charges may be considered as a tax on

rd cash deposit, the balance by three instalments,

trade, either as a direct impost or as a charge for services rendered. They amount to a duty of 4 per cent. all round on the total imports and exports of the year; and that is about the lightest tax on the commerce of a country to be found in any part of the world. Our exports are absolutely duty free, and the tax on imports, therefore, is equal to the duty on exports.

their empty Oil Casks are being fire
bills, which are sold as the genuine a

posed by the Government, which would require, particularly in the case of spirits, that the bulk of the duties on imports fall upon articles of food and drink and chiefly upon alcoholic stimulants. For social purposes that may be a good thing; but for the purpose of distributing the cost of Government fairly among the people it is reverse of equitable. Indirect taxation at best can be made no more than a rough

show, and to resort to irregular exponents for attracting visitors. The society was tempted to go outside its legitimate province, and to embark in speculative and unprofitable schemes, which means. It can hardly be doubted that the effect of the International Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne has been to entice the public mind and to discount the chances of minor exhibitions of general interest, characterised by the Melbourne Society, therefore, had far less encouragement

by W. LAMBERT, London, England

approximation to equity; but English people everywhere are more disposed to endure its inequalities than to submit to the personal visitations of the tax-gatherer.

At the opening of the Agricultural Show on Saturday, Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said at some pains to prove that the word "agriculture" does not mean agri-

... 10, 11, 12 Meetings ...
Age, Deaths, ... 1 Medical, Chemical

culture, but something else. "It was a very strange fact," he said, "that the word has, for a long time, been used in this country as if it related only to productions raised from the earth by means of the plough. The breeding of cattle, of sheep, and of other live stock had been, considered as a matter relating to agriculture. The speaker made an attempt to be critical, as to the street and Pitt-street element, will be attractive enough to bring out the people by thousands, and so to give the show a prestige and the society's offers the replenishment that we all desire."

There appeared to be great complaint at Lithgow that the Government does not find coal enough and in sufficient quantity for the demands of the day. I pointed out that the demand of the day is not for coal, but for steam. They simply

Notices ..	13	Stock, Shares, and
Charges ..	7, 13	Stock and Station

the meaning and application of words would do well to be particular in the choice of his own language. What is meant here by the terms "related" and "relating." If it is meant that people here are accustomed to consider agriculture as having nothing to do with pastoral pursuits, and pastoral pursuits with having nothing to do with agriculture, then the Government is certainly right in the use of that phrase. But if it is meant that the

Import and export returns
have just been published in

For 1861, the Government has been going on with its eyes and ears shut. Everybody knows, and everybody will be ready to acknowledge, that these two forms of enterprise or industry are very closely related to each other. But what seems strange to Sir JOHN ROBERTSON is that everybody is not prepared to treat the two as convertible, and the reason for that is the different distances. The late inquiry

nd of the mean population

his apparent imitation—while has shown itself on some former occasions—is not far to seek. Pastoral pursuits are closely related to agriculture. The large number of persons who are engaged in the latter, and who are also interested in the former, is a fact that the Commissioners have taken into consideration. All this kind of favouritism is out of place, and any attempt to

ROME, Feb.

Two grand court balls were given at the Quirinal Palace on the 4th and 10th of this month. Both were presided over by large presentations of foreign ladies and gentlemen to the Imperial Majesty Queen Margherita, whose sweet and gracious manner added to the royal ball the charm of a thoroughly European language. I heard her hold converse in French as well as in her own Italian tongue. She is well versed in each literature, is an elegant musician, and adorned with all the graces of mind and body. Her kindness and courtesy gives to the tone to her Court, the ladies and gentlemen of which take no small pains to imitate her. Her conversation is so frank and wise that no one can feel awkward or out of place in those "glendive halls" of dazzling light. On the ball nights the grand staircase, softly carpeted, is turned into a grove. Two tall porters, in scarlet liveries, stand each side the entrance, and open the carriage doors as they drive up. At the top of the second long flight a door covered with a heavy patterned carpet is opened, and the guests are admitted with six globes of electric light, and converted for the occasion into a vast cloakroom. The royal carriages of Savoy, picked men of six feet in height, and wearing plumed helmets and cuirasses, now stand on guard here on State occasions, so that the guests are obliged to change to that of the Hall of the Muses. A door at the right of the entrance to the St. Anna's hall, richly furnished and decorated in a manner befitting a royal residence. The floors are covered with thick white carpets, variegated by wreaths of flowers. A long and broad gallery, ornamented with groups of sculpture, busts, and statues, leads into the great ball-room—the Hall of the Constancy. It is decorated with several large paintings, and the ceiling by seven enormous lustres full of candles. The floor is covered with white linen for the dances. On one side carpets are spread, and two crimson velvet arm-chairs with footstools are placed for the king and queen. On each side are crimson benches and seats for the pages of the royal household, ministers, and the persons of the court. The ladies are seated in the galleries, which are occupied by rows of upholstered benches, three deep, for the ladies, who are admitted as they arrive by the gentlemen in waiting—the gentlemen accompanying ladies being requested to disperse into the opposite saloons, the ladies have all been placed. This they, with accord, decline to do, and remain *en masse* in the first saloon until there is only a narrow passage for the ladies, who then retire to the second saloon for four times as numerous as the fair sex, owing to the large number

And this leads me to graver subjects. The feeling between France and Italy is rather strained just now. Tunisia is a sore subject, and there has been almost revolution in the Italian press about the attempted arrest of six Roman patriots by a French company. Signor Depretis, the Prime Minister, has said that Italy will not allow any change to keep peace between the nations finally. But there is no Italian ambassador in Paris, and the French Government will not permit to the Marquis de Noailles the leave of absence from Rome until that post is again filled. The passing of the Electoral Reform Bill has been followed by the passing of a supplementary bill, which would give the voting rights of *scettini de liste* lately rejected by the French Assembly. According to this plan the constituencies are classed together in groups, and the electors instead of voting in favour of the one candidate they prefer according to the old nominal plan, give in voting papers containing two, three, four, or five names, according as may be required by the size of the constituency. This plan has already been adopted, to have a merged list. The names on voting papers may of course be varied according to the fancy of each voter. A long list of persons voted for may therefore result, but in every constituency those who are at the top of the list are returned. Whatever may result through the working of *scettini de liste* in this country, public opinion would be greatly affected, but in Italy it is in the right direction, in so far as it is the only practical remedy for a state of things all patriotic Italians deplore. The national unity and independence accomplished, the aim of each separate constituency has come narrowed down to the single consideration of local, or, as they are called here, boffry interests. The deputy is no longer sent to the Chamber to represent the nation, but to look after the interests of the city or commune, which elects him. In the actual condition of Italy this is very natural. There is no province, not a town, which does not want something. It may be a railway or a road, a bridge or a port, or may be the preservation of some local institution, which national interests require the sacrifice, but, even if it is the duty of the deputy to look after the interests of the others, he has no chance of re-election none. Moreover, each deputy is expected not only to be the humble servant of his constituency, but of every member thereof. He must be prepared to serve requirements of each individual. To get or endow a place, preference, pensions, concessions, or trusts, or whatever else for them. He is to be a good party man, and to support the policy of the latter group, part great part of each Minister's time to argue their demands. The immediate consequence of all this has been the election of Parliaments which have led to more fruitful repeated crises than of good work and have done much to discredit Parliamentary institutions in this country. All great objects of national interest are, to say the least, neglected. The Chamber is a mass of noisy, quarrelling, and selfish members, the majority of minor local claims which should stand aside for them, and the deputies, to push those claims break off from their legitimate parties, and siding with the particular group whose leader may be most likely to further them, or may have been most lavish of promises, become, in fact, so many obstructionists. They means the separate groups are strengthened, and the nation is divided into groups, and the working of great parties to the ultimate good of the country is prevented. In Italy there are no fewer than 1800 law courts, 20 courts of appeal, and 20 universities. This excess is a legacy of the past. By reducing the number of these institutions to one-half, which would be sufficient, the country would be able to do more for the salaries of the judges, and the work would be better done. With the Italian Parliament as at present constituted and while the deputies are representatives of their communes instead of representatives of the country, Ministry dare attempt any such reforms. The Dep. Cavallotti expressed the general opinion in saying that he was in favour of the *scettini de liste* through which reforms might be achieved by criticism. His reform was perfect, not did he expect the *scettini de liste* would be, but all defects would disappear before advantages to be derived through the citizens being obliged to look beyond the shadow of their bellies, to abolish electoral feuds. The *scettini de liste* would not necessarily produce great men, but it would sweep away the superfluity of nullities, Parliament would be more efficient, and the interests of the nation would be better served. The opposition to *scettini de liste* has been chiefly on the part of the deputies whose chances of re-election it will destroy. Some have urged that it will give the victory into the hands of the clerical party, which is the best constituted and most perfectly disciplined, and in support of this they refer to the removal by the Italian Chamber of election in Rome. Signor Depretis, in replying to this, declined to entertain such a possibility; but said with truth that if in the municipal elections *scettini de liste* had furthered the interests of an patriotic party it was solely due to the discord and want of union amongst the liberals. Unless they get to some accord there was no doubt serious consequences might follow. Signor Depretis said that he was in favour of it. He thinks, and his opinion is shared by many, that the appearance of the clericals in the electoral field will have a salutary effect in consolidating parties and strengthening Liberal interests, while *scettini de liste*, in barring the election of nullities, and at the same time increase the independence and authority of the deputies returned by freeing them from the influence of the local party, will be of great service. It can show whether the adoption of *scettini de liste* will be a benefit or not; but it is necessarily work against the Clerical party unless Liberals, by continuing to disagree amongst themselves give them the advantage.

are to be fostered. And as it is supremely to Christian society that the Roman Curia both be and appear free from every danger, Curia, so far as the laws allow them, to work, to counsel and to exert to the advantage of the Pontiff, nor give themselves rest until that true liberty be restored to the Pope, with which, by a certain necessity, joined not only the good of the Church, but also the prosperous course of Italian affairs, and the tranquility of Christian people.

It is understood that the Pope gives Catholics to assert their electoral rights, politically, although scarcely going so far as to stand forward as candidates in the Legislature.

The remains of the late Joseph Severn, son of the English Consul at Rome, and the successful diplomatist between many a political offender and the Pope's Government, were recently removed from their private burying-place, and placed in a grave in the Protestant Cemetery beside that of his friend, the poet, where he had often expressed his wish to be buried. The translation of his body was presided in the presence of his son, Mr. Walter S. Severn, and a few old friends. Suitable prayers and portions of Scripture were read for the solemn occasion. A memorial stone will be shortly uncovered in the presence of Lord Houghton, who has not yet arrived.

RINGS AMONG SHIPBRO

The Chamber of Commerce for London will have to do it twice to the level of its opportunities. As a matter, we commenced its competition with the general cargo shipbrokers was raised by healthy competition and when, consequently, they approximated to the market rate. But of late, brokers in several places have formed rings, and freights, instead of finding natural level, as they would do in an open market, are artificially maintained, to the injury of the general public. The first of these rings is that which brooks themselves of excluding competition and securing freights is not always in any one; and we are sorry to find that the second ring, which is the London ring, is indefensible. Let us look, for example, at present existing among Australian shipbrokers and we imagine this outside the London ring. Firstly, we find a monopoly arising from an unsuccessful attempt by one broker to enforce a monopoly, of judging of the extent to which competition is possible. Secondly, we find a monopoly. A regular ring has invented a new engine of compulsion, of an agreement, which, under the threat of penalties, the brokers have compelled many ship-

[illegible]

Now as to the means which the brokers use to plish their purpose. He was a bold man who conceived the idea, for such seemed to be his, of making the market more open to shippers, the market was open to others, as well as to them, in w charter vessels. They had no exclusive hold on the trade, and they were ready to give up what they would carry them on the best terms. The shippers, over, was against the interests of merchant, manager and shipowner. But the brokers had one weapon, and that was the fact that they had already secured the market has given them the victory. Avoiding any negotiation with the merchants as a body, they practically apply the fear of the individual shipper that he might not be able to get a cargo, to the advantage of the brokers, and that if he would sign an agreement to ship exclusively by their vessels, they would not charge him more than other agreement shippers paid for the same cargo. Then, in addition, they would not charge him more than a privileged class, without any substantiated reason on their part. To bind themselves to a certain price, they would not charge him more than to have the right given them to charge him own freight, irrespective of the market rates, and assurance that in no case would the merchants leave any advantage to the shipper. The brokers, if the merchants wished, as they naturally might wish, that should all be treated alike, did they not take the market on their own hands and imperatively signify their intention to the market, because they acted unitedly against the market separately.

A number of shippers signed the agreement, but as a result of doing so, the brokers felt they were not satisfied. These ultimate shippers must either be reduced to submission, or they must be made to give place to more numerous shippers. The brokers, therefore, decided to charge two rates of freight, one to agreement shippers higher to others, knowing well that, as these others compete with agreement shippers, they must either be reduced to submission, or they must be made to give place to those who are not guilty of it. These gentlemen to prevent shippers from shipping in any vessel but their own, they decided to charge a premium to those

and line, and to which they have no right to require. The New South Wales people have wisely their import duties. Will they continue to sanction a formal tax on their imports for the benefit of less than a dozen firms of London brokers? Let English and manufacturers bear in mind that they have to with Europe and America in the Australian market they will not rest satisfied with a system under which they pay higher freights than those which shippers are willingly accept.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' COMMISSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' COMMISSION

OUR REUNION LETTERS

BRISNANE, N. H.

The determination of the committee who pointed to arrange for a public welcome to the Normandy to give citizens' hailed to some like a *fiasco*. It was announced nearly a fortnight ago that the ball would be held last Wednesday evening, and the invitation was given to and accepted by the whole of the town. It was made public Tuesday when a public protest was made in the *Courier*, signed by the Rev. Sutorius, incumbent of St. John's Church, objecting strongly to a ball held in the town hall. It was impossible to stop preparations for the ball, and the ball was held next day, but when the affair of it became evident that the views of the gentlemen and the friends of the Normandy, for the most part, were present, instead of the 2500 which ought to have been the minimum. Miss Kennedy herself was among the absentees, and she did attend some to have enjoyed them in the Marguist at supper, replied to the toast of the Normandy and of the friends of the Normandy in one of those graceful and charming manner of making and finding his pleasure in the Queenland, and among such an old friend of the Normandy.

Our volunteer organization has long been in a satisfactory state, and it was in no way bettered or set back during the Douglas and Palmer. Act passed during the Douglas and Palmer. Act, which recently sat here sent in a report on the unsatisfactory condition of the force, recommending the formation of a semi-militia, and subject to rather strict discipline, and with purely volunteer corps as auxiliaries. As this matter is still in the hands of the Government, it will be the basis for fresh by the Government find that it meets with public. Mr. E. R. Drury, general manager of the Bank in his civil capacity, and Lieutenant Drury as a volunteer, has on two occasions addressed the men and women of the force, pointing out the importance of the continuation of a member. Mr. Drury's intimate personal acquaintance with leading members of the Ministry has led to the conclusion that these addresses were through "feelings" in order to ascertain whether the volunteers would consent to the change in their service, and to the question of those most interested. I am afraid the suggestions have been cordially taken up. The volunteers have regarded with over friendly eyes the salary offered them, and an unqualified recommendation that the salary of the Government should be the same as the other permanent head of the Ministry. The Government has not yet decided. The *Telegraph*, the local organ of the party, denounces the project as merely one of the number of snug billets to be given to the party in power, and ridiculous the Government elaborate project. The Government refused to entertain the suggestion. The Government refused to entertain the suggestion this year, and the Colonel-Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, an active and able officer, has embraced the opportunity to obtain a place, which he is devoting to an impassioned manœuvre in Victoria and the volunteers.

Another volunteer body is in trouble. Fire Brigade. In this case the trouble entirely to one individual, Mr. Beattie, now Fortitude Valley, and for many years president of the brigade. This gentleman was an enthusiastic fireman, but he has lost his temper and quarrelled with his fellow uncontrolled master of the brigade. The last he introduced a bill into Parliament had passed, would have made him absolute master of the brigade, and another passed last session, providing funds for the appointing a board, consisting of the representatives of those responsible for insurance, and so forth. Mr. Beattie strenuously opposed the bill, and now has assumed "a son possumum towards the board, which has brought about quite a deadlock, because the firemen, or a section of them, follow their sulky chief. The partitioning off of the brigade into two sections, the members of the brigade of a sick and sound mind mostly composed of publicans, and some of the first-class citizens, general attendance at the meetings is very irregular, and a quarrel, and now the Courier is stirring up more, and evoking outbreaks of wrath from its readers.

The electorate of the Mitchell has been the resignation of Mr. Oscar De Satge, a necessary, on account of private business, to leave this constituency, which may be regarded as a serious loss to the district, and an excited contest last year between Mr. Ministerial nominee and Mr. De Satge. The But Mr. De Satge, though an opponent of grant in many respects, would not especially of try railway policy, would not cut with tition. He kept his seat on the Government benches, and though exposed to torrents of even more severe abuse than that which he has ever known to form the language of the Ministerial, varied by gibes from some of the Ministerial squel, he stuck to his place. Mr. De Satge Queensland pioneer squatter, and used in the to be a member of the pure merino party, a helped to keep him apart from the present But he had learned a good deal during his time Parliament, and if the liberal tone which his speeches last year had been adopted party, and the people would have been marked land that is now. Mr. John Govett, pioneer squatter, has announced himself as very much on Mr. De Satge's lines. He is tiredly to the transcontinental railway, and labour in the interior, the last declaration he public bid for the "working man." Mr. G. celious, an Australian native, and was of the mining drought of the 1880s and the and followed, and swept away so many pioneers, and now, I believe, a wealthy had not taken any part in public affairs present candidature.

Another difficulty which, in the absence of important matters, is interesting the public suspension of a barrister by the Full Court. Early in the week, one of the defendants in the recently convicted of rape and sentenced to the offender. During the course of the wrangled several times with the presiding Justice Harding, and for some time refused examine a witness, pretending that he was hindered by the Judge. At the close of the took some objections, but instead of doing it, known them to the associate, as the affair was desisted left the Court. The points were, however, brought up before the Full Court, when Mr. failed to appear in support, having gone upon He was summoned to attend, failed to do so, and he was summoned to appear on Thursday and explain and again neglected to put in any appearance. The Court, however, made such an determination of the Court to suspend him from all its forms until he had submitted his made reparation.

A noticeable incident occurred to-day. T. Co.'s steamer *Incanta* arrived at Cooley's proper time, being the only boat of the line to arrive at the remarkable fact since the opened the service.

APRIL 7.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

On February 20 the South Australian party continued their journey across Plains.

At noon we had our second experience of thunderstorm and a heavy rainfall. We thunderstormed every afternoon as we looked back each morning and evening. The clouds came up with great suddenness, and the rain like the falling of a hundred tons of lead like the falling of a hundred miles upon thick sheets of iron, and presently we heard amidst this us a mighty rustling rustling noise, "the section" of rain passed by us and we passed, leaving us untouched. A minute later another section hurried over us, and in half an hour the horses were covering under a falling sheet of rain. We were drenched and being further down the storm had subsided, and we were in a partial respite from the rainfall here.

We camped at Burrill's Creek, ten miles from the river, and afterwards proceeded to Bridgeport, the newest goldfield, and where a town has been established for about a year. The population of the township, received an enthusiastic welcome from about 100 Chinese, who were sent to meet the Chinese, and to show them the gold. In the Chinese have great experience in mining, and in true European fashion they were taken to the Minister, the burden of the representations being that if they were afforded the right for prospecting and working goldfields in the mountains of the Chinese, they would bring their people from China in large numbers. The Minister who has taken a stand against such a thing was very good.

Bridgeport is situated near a chain of big mountains, and the air is so thick with miasma that it exhale a malarial atmosphere, fruitful of disease and prolific in deaths. The place is usually called "Martin Chuzzlewit." It may be believed, thirty-seven out of ninety who first came to the gold-field had died there, and the intermittent, prostrating affection, unfitting for the exertions and robbing of the system, had taken its toll of eighteen patients around his house at once, and no doctor could be procured to save the place. The poor fellows have no life in them. The main store, Griffiths', is a local, well-known specific for the disease, and the ubiquitous panikular, the strongest man on the place has been taken down with the same ailment, and is lying in a sea of yellow. A dozen men round about the place, and a few Chinese, are the only people, and others contraband the gold, and the ore is stored in stone distilleries round the place.

Wednesday, March 1, witnessed the party from Fort Darwin camp, midst congratulations of the biggest crowd of spectators thriving little place could raise. The passed through land gradually to grass higher, and the hillsides were composed of about equal altitude, with deepening marks of heavy water-washes, and moss and spongy. The horses, off the creek bank knee-deep in rich alluvial flats of loam on the road itself were frequent outcrops and quartz, varied occasionally by the hills untiled. The hillsides were covered with the trees. The ant hills disappeared area with their fellow indicators a screw palm; and by-and-by more flat again where the country is more than a timbered, and where the hard dirt grass the toothsome "kangaroo." Six miles camp we took to the hillsides, and the mountains. Going on beyond the creek upon land not even moistened by the more rugged and precipitous than any met. On one of those hills were curious marking boundaries of natives' tribal enclosures and squares and symbolic gear—understand, "doubt by the hillsides homely looking, the hillsides were yet had met. Then across M-Mini's soil on either side, producing the hills yet seen on the trip. These yama, little hills when pulled from the ground, cause the hills to swell almost polony size, and throw a detachment out of mouth; and are choked after burial by the hillsides, and the hillsides are delicate. Hlonsch's surroundings are as pretty at this time as they were very some months hence—Creek, and with it at present wide dry hills of moisture as the man who gave it the name, but with its watermarks bears testimony to the Indefinable fact that

nert, poor, dry, driest! are the exclamations
 of the Opposition, who are the clamorous
 last milepost here up past Maggie Jane's
 fourth fence in enjoying a sight of the
 of the banks of the fertile M'Kinlay river
 by the territory. They are fixed on their
 their author and finisher had a free as to
 their arranging them. The desideratum
 make a good display of the plate by
 tree of a permanent girth, and if it
 happen to occur in the year 1780
 the year up where it did occur. The
 and it was really done, once repented
 were "dilatary." The party thought it
 that they were; and the Minister
 surance that Northern Territory miles
 each, soothed them, as after a
 they drew up midst the clatter of a
 they had yet heard—and the cheers of
 Tennant's store—the stopping place
 Mile—the most important gold mine

[illegible]

The Minister, in reply, said that the which he belonged had from the time directed their attention to the resources Territory, and they had during the short been in office tried their utmost to do so. He said that the Government had no competitors at all in the Territory, and that they would lay in their power to make the Territory what they believed it must ultimately be, important and prosperous. He would if in the lengthy document which had had been some slight expression recognising previous Governments of South Australia and the Territory, and he would say that of the fact that South Australia proper had been the creditor for half a million of money of great discouragements the Northern Territory Government had maintained at Port Government Resident and all the government, so that life and property in the Territory were not so short as the Parliament and Government of the Territory had been in dealing with the Northern Territory. He said that there might have been mistakes, but he thought that it might probably be replied that the Northern Territory had made these borrowings a slight

they intended to inaugurate for the
that he and his friends were th
un- believed there was something

DENT.) They believed there was something more clearly known about the North

of the fact that the Government had not yet decided upon any definite policy in connection with the proposed railway. The Government officers in the Territory were not yet in a position to state the whole facts of the case. They were, however, anxious to give the Chinese a fair hearing before their colleagues after carefully considering all the facts of the case. The Government officers in the Territory were not yet in a position to state the whole facts of the case. They were, however, anxious to give the Chinese a fair hearing before their colleagues after carefully considering all the facts of the case. The Government officers in the Territory were not yet in a position to state the whole facts of the case. They were, however, anxious to give the Chinese a fair hearing before their colleagues after carefully considering all the facts of the case.

THE CONDITION OF THE COLONY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE

various ones
's boasted 3000
in 1960
tary—the first
at the residence
at the Twelve
ing center at
miners of the
the Minister
the population
might be altered.
about 1000 quar-
it for 10 years
time in several
s suggest that
the main reason
of Montana and
intercolonial rail-
a railway to the
at assistance in
natural resource,
fully expensive,
mines lying
the state of
of Montana and
they said upon a
in a 200 deput-
proper.
they took office
the

[illegible]

Barnum, the American bought, for the sum of £2000, the elephant, which has for many years for the principal attractions in the gardens of the Regent's Park. The purchase has understanding that the animal is to be taken to America by and at the risk of the one who knows its size, weight, and strength, and is certainly the largest elephant that has ever been taken to America, and is a task of no small difficulty.

ous, and the most that
 uthern Territory, and
 he borne up in the
 ed them at that
 any definite re-
 e, and the result
 his duty to
 ntry and to acco-
 ed the result of
 e, who would
 e circumstances
 e development of
 self left
 the most im-
 at, but it cer-
 e very vital
 e. (Cheers.) It
 ed have gone
 e, but a large
 ional portion of
 they should re-
 rom the Palme-
 number of the
 e. (Cheers.) It
 all the neces-
 e the mis-
 they would an-
 e. (Cheers.) It
 the evidence as
 it is a deli-
 e of the North-
 on of that rail-
 ernment would
 colleagues with
 (same direction)
 at once. (Che-
 e believe that
 Port Darwin
 it, and when
 the Northern
 e of the uncer-
 e. (Cheers.) It
 it was felt that
 e. (Cheers.) It
 e the security
 ized the Govern-
 ed. It would
 n a people with
 ized somehow.
 Australian Ter-
 e. The North-
 There were a
 of them was a
 uthern Territory
 e importance of
 to serious con-
 e. The North-
 e importance of
 amount of un-
 wool, and the
 ere were not
 e representation
 without repres-
 As the people
 e, and in the
 e of the North-
 e justice to the
 e the full con-
 ed not enter
 e of administra-
 e colleagues at
 utions connected
 ough on a
 e, so that full ju-
 uthern Territory
 had always
 uest in regard
 e, and in the
 e to this coun-
 e the assurance
 e in their pow-
 uthern Territory.
 e Minister and his
 e up quite a
 e south, but it

THE COLONY.
 e condition that
 e circumstances,
 e as a quack, more
 e those who frum
 eal system of
 e tour, he pro-
 e next year to
 e Napier, and
 e Australian
 e, but howe-
 e by his knip-
 ereds and hun-
 e, their asto-
 e, that he de-
 e, dying
 e, and it was
 e, but he did
 e not strength-
 e in the co-
 e the ex-
 e you would see
 e is to be found,
 e prevent, or
 e would be the
 e of the Govern-
 e at object?
 e? Has e
 e? Can e
 eulers will have
 e keepers of the
 e of these de-
 e will become
 e will gradually
 e again as we
 e, and let the
 e, a great
 e, and the
 e imaginary
 e, more
 e, and
 e's no-
 e, down
 e of our
 e from
 e in which
 e runs the
 e, and
 e shoot of a
 e of good
 e the parent
 e, and
 e ourselves
 e, and I will,

IGNITION.
 e showman,
 e large male
 e of the
 eological Society
 e removed and
 e to be pur-
 e, and
 e in Europe,
 e, and not

NEWTOWN LAND SALE

NEWTON RAILWAY STATION,
having passages to
PHILLIP-STREET, LONDON-STREET,
CHALKER-STREET, and
AUGUSTUS-STREET, GLAUSTON-STREET,
overlooking the
GROUND ATTACHED to the RESIDENCE
of the
Hon. W. J. FORSTER,
and adjoining the
THURNEY ESTATE,
is now being
SUBDIVIDED
into
20 GOOD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
and will be
SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
on the General,
SATURDAY, 12th MAY,
at 3 o'clock,
on
VERY LIBERAL TERMS, under

TOBACCO ACCT TITLE.
Litho. in the hands of the printer.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.
HOLT-SUTHERLAND ESTATE LAND CO.
Limited.
SALE OF 90 YEARS' LEASES.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES as to the date of the next sale of the Company's property, we are instructed by the Directors to announce that it will probably take place about the end of April instant, when the unsold portions of the MARKET GARDENS, and of ST. JOHN'S, SUTHERLAND, SACRE BLOCKS, and of the RAILWAY TOWNSHIP OF SUTHERLAND, will be submitted.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF the late
Jas. J. BROWN.

GREEN WARRIOR, DE.

LOT 1. THEY VALUABLE and most favorably situated **FRONT** **ROAD** at **GLENN** Point, fronting the **MAIL** **OLIVE** ROAD, opposite **ROSEBANK**, the **RESIDENCE** **JOHN** **GEIDUS**, Eas.

The land has about **1/2** acre frontage to the **GLENN-ROAD** with a depth of about **200 FEET**; on it is a large weatherboard **COTTAGE** **RESIDENCE**, now let as a **LADIES' SCHOOL**.

LOT 2. VALUABLE CORNER **CORNER** **CORNER** **OF** **LAND**, having frontage of **1/2** **ACRE** to **POSS-STREET** and **1/2** **ACRE** **TO** **FRONT** **STREET** and **1/2** **ACRE** **TO** **FRONT** **STREET** between **PLYMOUTH** Bridge-road and **Hircedford-street**, and was of the **grants** attached to **L. Moore**, Eas.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and **WRENCH** have received instructions from the **EXECUTORS** **OF** the **ESTATE** of the **LATE** **MRS** **J. N. BROWN** to sell by public auction, at the **MORRIS**, **Pitt-street**, **SYDNEY**, on **WEDNESDAY**, the **10th** **DAY** of **SEPTEMBER**, 1884, the following **REAL** **ESTATE** **PROPERTY** **OF** the **LATE** **MRS** **J. N. BROWN**, to-wit:

The above Freshland lands at GLEBE and FORBES
LOUNGE, full particulars of which will appear in
future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
"FARRIERS" STATION,
constituting of BANG
BANG BAA NORTH
TILBERNAU
WALLAW
TAKRIKIO
COUNTY OF DANDEWAR.

This property is close to the celebrated Burdigalle Estate, of
which it formerly formed a part, and has a frontage of
upwards of 14 miles to the Namoi River, commencing at the
township of Milnes, and extending back some 20 miles to
the Vanderlog Range, and is bounded on the north-west by
Killerang.

D. L. BARKER (in conjunction with **KING** and

J. C. CUNNINGHAM, (Melbourne) has received instructions from the owners, Messrs. **FRIGGS AND LLOYD**, to OFFER FOR SALE
 at PUBLIC AUCTION,
 at THE EXCHANGE, SYDNEY,
 at 1.30 p.m.
 on
WEDNESDAY 26th APRIL NEXT.
 The above highly improved and well-located property
 together with 31,888 SHEEP, as under:—
 1480 wethers, 3-tooth
 6807 ditto, 4-tooth
 6111 ditto, 4 and 6-tooth
 1408 ditto, 6-tooth
 1630 ditto, full mouthed
 1490 ewes, 3-tooth
 1271 ditto, 4, 4, and 6-tooth
 2666 ditto, 4, 6, and full mouthed
 177 ditto, full mouthed
 3100 wethers
 309 rams.
 and

[illegible][illegible]

The river. The number of wells is 12, four (4) having whimbles and one worked by windmill, all in working order. ELVEN (11 miles) is a small town, the principal place of business, with a few stores and various peddlars, securing an ample supply of water for all parts of the range. The personal presence of the reddest parent was seen at the falls. The water is pure and good, and the people here have been spared to render them of the most complete assistance. The falls are 100 feet high, and the water is very pure.

The runs are also interested and watered by the Bullwaggon Creek, the River, Bibb's, and Man's Creeks.

For further particulars, with lithograph of the station, and a special attention to the large area of judiciously selected forest land, making one large tract, and securing the station from all other interests, the land is now being sold by the Government to the investors. They also would mention that the Railway for the purpose of the land is now being sold by the Government to the investors. They also would mention that the Railway for the purpose of the land is now being sold by the Government to the investors.

For further particulars, with lithograph of the station, and a special attention to the large area of judiciously selected forest land, making one large tract, and securing the station from all other interests, the land is now being sold by the Government to the investors. They also would mention that the Railway for the purpose of the land is now being sold by the Government to the investors.

BIRMINGHAM STATION.
WINSTON DISTRICT.
\$600 CATTLE.
\$9000 ACRES LAND.

PITTS, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions from D. Ketch, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on **WEDNESDAY, 30th April**, at half-past 2 o'clock.

The above well-known farming property.

Unusually is situated on the **Big River**, about 20 miles from Macquarie, adjoining Macquarie, Macquarie and Co.'s Macquarie River.

The Water Supply has never been known to fail, and the country is admirably adapted for either cattle or sheep.

Large sections of the country are in the hands of the Government, and the sections of it have been secured by some 6000 acres of fresh and conditional purchased land.

The Cattle are a quiet well-bred lot, and number about 3000.

The Horrocks' family number about 150 head, are an especially good lot, the stock of draft mares being quite equal to anything in New South Wales.

Mr. Pitt, Son, and Badgery can recommend this property as an excellent investment to a small capitalist, and would invite inspection prior to sale.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the agents,
PITT, SON, and BADGERY,
 VALUABLE SHEEP PROPERTIES,
 WARREN DISTRICT.

PITT, SON, and BADGERY have received instructions from John Pitt Esq. to sell by auction at the Sydney Exchange, Sydney, on **WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL**, at half-past 11 o'clock,

The Morrells Station,
 situate on the Bakhara River, to which it has a frontage of about 11 miles, and comprising the blocks—
 Bundabula East, No. 1
 Ditto ditto, No. 3
 Morrells

[illegible]

may be located free within a few hours of purchasing.
Full particulars as to terms, etc., and letters to request, may be obtained on application to the agent.

FIVE HON. AND SAVOY,
BRISTOL.

SUMMER HILL.—A new HOUSE to LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, copper, bath. J. Farrie, Wellington.

WATERS BAIR - FRANKFORT AVENUE, 7 rooms,
Kitchen, parlors, every convenience, constant water supply;
boat wharf, 5 minutes from ferry. E. H. Buchanan, Smith's Bay.

UNDEVELOPED PREMISES for an insurance company
situated in Smith-street, near the First House. W. F. Woolcott, De-
partment position, near a Post-office.

WATER HILLS - A first-class WINE RESERVE.
A. J. Smith, 100 Smith-street, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ar-
ranged 3 minutes from the station. Hardee and Gorman, Fin-
ch-street.

SUMMER HILL - TO LET, with option of purchase
near brick factory, 10 minutes from the station. A. J. Smith,
100 Smith-street. Apply Henry E. Thompson, Win-
chester-street, Summer Hill.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE - OFFICES TO LET
The offices at present occupied by Messrs. Pilbrow, Hinchinson
and Co., for the exchange, are now for let. For particu-
lars apply to the Secretary.

TO LET
No. 223, Sumner-street.

ROBERT LAUREN, RUSH-STREET - SHOP AND DWELLING
SITUATION FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. Lauren, Rush-street.
Particulars apply to Palmer, Thompson, and Deney,
100 Smith-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, every convenience. 13.
Dart-street, SUFFY HILL. J. F. Hough & Co., Kilnash-st.

TO LET, 6 ROOMS and Kitchen, 10 minutes from 25

TO LET, COTTAGES, Amundrud, 7 rooms, city centre, near Victoria Park, £10 per week.

TO LET, COTTAGES, Amundrud, 3 rooms, wash house, city water; bus and boat; 8 p.m. week. Telephone.

TO LET, Maitland House, Adolphus-street, Balmain, £10 per week, 6 rooms, bath, gas, electric.

TO LET, GEORGE'S ROAD AND A SHOP. Apply to No. 294, Pitt-street.

TO LET, George's road, 6 rooms, stable, large yard, coachhouse, and bayonet, 28, Kippax-street.

TO LET, STABLES, COACHHOUSE, 8 rooms; low rent. Apply to No. 22, Kippax-street.

TO LET, 22 Washington-street, 3 good ROOMS, gas, yard, rent 15s. Apply corner shop.

TO LET, SHOP, 8 rooms, in rising neighbourhood, near Victoria Park, £10 per week.

TO LET, 7-roomed HOUSE, Locking-street, Balmain rent 15s. Key next hour, Warwick Castle Hotel.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, Goodhope-st., Glenmore £10 per week, central position.

TO LET, Forest Lodge, 8-roomed HOUSE, gas, stable, entrance, large yard, £15, Forest Lodge.

TO LET, Healthy site, 10 acres, 10 minutes' walk from Northcote large yard, O'Donnell and Co., 123, Rimmer-street.

TO LET, in a healthy part of Newchapel, a 6-roomed HOUSE; water laid on; ferns, fruit trees, garden, lawn, tennis ground, flange-roofed porch, bath washhouse, balcony, verandah. Apply Mrs. Johns.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

and malicious slanders having been sent for publication for no purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SIDNEY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRBAX and Son at the office of the *Sidney Morning Herald*, 154 and 155a streets. Wednesday, April 13, 1904.

10